THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, State Printer.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday, on the following terms:

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For two months,	2.00
Three months,	3.00
Six months,	5.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

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Jan. 30, 145, tf.

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DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866 NO. 161.

DAILY SENTINEL.

Saturday, February 17, 1866.

PROTEST
OF
Col. D. D. Ferebee,

Senator from Camden and Currituck, against the action of the Senate in adopting the second section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States upon the subject of slavery within the States, Dec. 2d, 1865.

I desire to set forth briefly, and to have the same spread upon the Journal of the Senate, some of the reasons why I non-concur in the action of the Senate, in adopting the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, on the subject of slavery. In doing so, it is my desire to act, and to be so understood, in good faith and proper loyalty, in the discharge of all my duties and obligations to the Federal Government; and at the same time not to forget the obligations I owe, in an equal degree, to my State, to truth, and to humanity.

The amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States, and which is submitted to us for our approval, is in the following words:

Sec. 1st. Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (*Approved February 1st, 1865.*")

It is not denied that each of the Southern States, in obedience to the plan of reconstruction proposed by the President of the United States, acted in good faith in abolishing, and forever prohibiting the institution of slavery within its borders. It was a necessity required of them for readmission to the Union, and they accordingly submitted to it.

In his relation to government the slave bore a two-fold character—as property, and as a human being. The former has been given up—it has ceased—it will not again exist. In regard, then, to that relation of the negro, but little legislation is needed.

If, therefore, the first section *alone* were proposed and adopted, the objection to it would not be so great or so serious. All legislation for the negro, in either relation, would still be by the States. The Federal Government could have nothing to do with him, in his condition as property, except through the judiciary; and limited indeed would be the field over which that tribunal would be called to exercise its jurisdiction.

But the second section of the proposed amendment, presents another, and quite a serious question. It proposes to legislate for the colored race, within the States, in all matters where it may be supposed they are restrained in their rights and privileges. If adopted, it is clearly seen what a boundless field will again be opened, where restless politicians—invoked by ambition—may act as trumpeters to animate the populace to discontent, turmoil and confusion. It would open afresh, and with increased irritation, in the body politic, the wounds which all lovers of peace and order and Constitutional liberty, had fondly hoped were soon to be restored to permanent health and vitality.

The Congress of the United States never has had, and unquestionably should not now have, the right to control, by its legislation, the municipal regulations of a State, either as to individuals, or classes of individuals. These are properly, and exclusively, the subjects of State legislation. The power to legislate over such subjects, is among the reserved rights of the States. It is a legacy which the wisdom of our fathers did not deem proper to bestow on the Federal Government. They did not desire, or contemplate, a consolidated government.* The philosophy of government, and of history, they had studied with much profit and wisdom.—Hence it was, that the history of ages was so successfully laid under requisition, to furnish principles for a government, which, while it guaranteed to each, the greatest personal liberty, compatible with happiness and the rights of man, would secure, at the same time, uniformity and permanency in its institutions and laws.—That form of government, wrought up by their skilful hands, Minerva-like, seemed to have sprung into existence, in full shape and maturity. Under that government, the right to legislate for our own domestic institutions—the right to make and enforce laws for the protection of lives, our hearths, and our firesides—to say who shall testify in our courts, or sit in the jury box, or on our judicial benches—who shall be invested with the elective franchise—or whether the negro may be permitted to intermarry with the white race—these rights truly constitute, to the States, the very keystone in the arch, upon which rests the temple of liberty. The power to exercise all these rights by the Congress of the United States, will, doubtless, be claimed and used under that second section.

The freedom of the negro is a question of fact which every one will decide according to his peculiar ideas as to what constitutes freedom. The advocates of negro equality will, under this amendment, contend that he is not free, so long as there is a distinction or discrimination between him and the white man; they will insist that there shall be but one law common to both races.

It is further urged that the Constitutions of the Southern States, by reason of their sanction of slavery, are therefore anti-republican, and that we must approve this amendment, in order to be restored to the Union, and be entitled to the protection of the Government. The occasion furnishes a pretext, rather than a reason, for this action of the Federal Congress.—If the people of the Southern States were lawfully in the possession of slave property, and were entitled to the protection and regulation of the same under the Constitution, what circumstances have made *that right, a wrong?* The war could not do it. What was constitutionally *right* before the war, cannot, abstractedly be otherwise, after it. The war settled no principle of interpretatation of the Constitution. If the Constitution of any State that sanctioned slavery, was for that reason anti-republican after the war, it must have been equally so before the war. If otherwise, what excuse could be rendered by the Federal Government for delay so long to guarantee to the Southern States a republican form of government? It was a criminal neglect to them, if the present position be true.

But why call the national government a republic, if the toleration of slavery by the Constitution of a State, makes *it* anti-republican? There was a time, in the history of this country, when the Constitutions of all the States permitted slavery, and therefore by present logic, they were not then republican in their form of government. The Federal Government being composed of "powers delegated" by the people of the States for the good of all, cannot, in its substance and spirit differ from the donors. The argument therefore, so often used and persistently urged, that these Southern States are anti-republican, because of their pro-slavery constitutions, proves too much, and accordingly fails.

By giving our assent to this Constitutional amendment, we yield into the hands of Congress the right of a State to legislate for itself. When that right is once granted, it can never be recalled. By this donation, the States exhaust their powers, and render themselves, ever afterwards, impotent for self-protection.—If Congress once begins to legislate for the States, it will never stop, until the power of the States to make laws for themselves, is entirely swept away. The beginnings of confusion, may indeed, be feeble enough; yet, in the history of this nation, we know not, but that we may see an infancy still more feeble, "growing by moments into a strength to heap mountains upon mountains, and to wage war with Heaven itself." Better to be despised for too anxious apprehensions, than ruined by too confident a security.

To carry out the idea conveyed by the amendment, and such others of like import, as will undoubtedly be proposed, and our sanction asked, is to change the character of the government entirely. A revolution is demanded of us, in all our social relations. It will not *then* be the government of our fathers, but something *new*, set up by indiscreet reformers, under the guidance of passion; nor will *it* be the fruit of calmness and reflection, but of that spirit of innovation, which is generally the result of a selfish temper and confined views. "People will not look forward to posterity who never look backward to their ancestors."

But why should the right to legislate for the freedmen be transferred to the Congress of the United States? To do so, is not alone to yield an important right which our ancestors wisely reserved to the States, but it to bestow it where there is a less probability of its being exercised judiciously, than by the States. The negro will not be benefitted by it; it will add nothing to his comfort or his happiness. Here, he has grown up with his former owners; was the playmate of many of them. His habits, his peculiar temperament, his wants, both physical and moral, are better understood by us, than they can possibly be, by strangers. Nor should we forget the moral tie, which, at the South, binds the two races together. The Southern people are impulsive, with warm hearts and generous motives. Their sympathies are deeper and more lasting—active over a wider field, and not so readily exhausted, as those of a people in a Northern clime. It is concluded, therefore, that the happiness of the negro—in all that consti utes his moral and physical comforts, and his general welfare—will not be promoted by yielding to the Congress of the United States, the right to legislate for him within the States.

But there is another serious objection, *just now*, to adopting this amendment. It is proposed at a time, when the Southern States are helpless to resist, and are, therefore, bound, to a great extent, to submit to dictation. Freedom of thought and action is not permitted to them. A rod is held over the Southern States, to force them into abject submission. In this great and momentous crisis, we should feel our way hesitatingly and cautiously, through the untried path, to a dark and eventful future.—In this turmoil of passion, and the consequent confusion of ideas, an effort is made to allure the States into the sanction of a proposition which, in the hour of quiet and reflection, of peace and order, they would not hesitate to reject. Nothing is to be gained by this concession. The yielding of our outpost, will but increase the desire, and augment the power, for another attack upon reserved rights.

But what if after all our concessions—after the full and undisguised evidence of our loyalty to the Federal Government, and of our efforts to be restored to the Union, that we may participate in its legislative counsels, our motives shall, even then be impugned—our acts despised—our voice of entreaty be listened to with indifference—be rejected—be spurned?

It would indeed be a cheap consolation to say, we have been imposed on; that for our obedience and our loyalty, we have been rewarded, in turn, by bad faith.

We stand in a position of great peril. It is not the part of wisdom to suffer ourselves to be entrapped into giving up the sovereign right of a State to make its own laws. I cannot in this, or any other instance, suffer any cause, outside of a vital sense of duty, to control my action. No extraneous circumstances—no supposed contingency, can exempt me from the obligations imposed by truth and justice.—Neither the hand of power, nor the allurements of place, shall work a forfeit of that obligation, which, in my judgment, honest action justly owes to intelligent reason, to honor, and to humanity.

For the reasons above assigned, I do protest against the action of the Senate, in adopting the second section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States upon the subject of slavery, and ask that the same may be spread upon the Journal of the Senate.

D. D. FEREBEE.

*It is true that the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution, at an early period, intimated a wish, on the part of delegates for a NATIONAL, in contradistinction to a FEDERAL, Government. The gradual influence of public sentiment, however, upon the deliberations of that body, is clearly visible in the progressive developement of the Federative feature. The Convention, at a later period of its session directly and distinctly repudiated the word NATIONAL, and therein also the idea of a CONSOLIDATED Government. This is conclusively shown by the notes of 'THE SECRET DEBATES' of the Convention, taken by Yates and Lansing. The following is an extract:

'June ten. met pursuant to adjournment. Present, eleven States.

Judge Ellsworth: I propose and move to expunge the word NATIONAL in the first resolve, and place in the room of it, "GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES," which was agreed to NEM. CON."

"Will you give me that ring?" said a village dandy to a lady, "for it resembles my love for you; it has no end." "Excuse me, sir," was the reply, "I choose to keep it as being emblematic of mine for you—it has no beginning."

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October 26, 1865-69 6m

PROSPECTUS.

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The North Carolina Presbyterian

will be resumed in Fayetteville, on Wednesday, the 2nd of January next.

Confidently relying on the hearty support which we have heretofore received, we shall endeavor to render the paper more attractive, both in appearance and matter, than it has ever been, sparing neither pains or expense in the accomplishment of this purpose.

With the passing away of old things, a new spirit of activity, energy and enterprise, has been infused into every department of secular thought and business. Why should not the Church, also, partake of the progressive advancement? Why should she, of all the agencies brought to bear with such tremendous force upon the civilization of the present time, be inefficient, laggard and almost hopeless in the working out of her own destiny?

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Address B. FULLER,

Editor of the N. C. Presbyterian.

Jan 16, 155, tf

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October 2 48-1y.

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November 29, 1865 96 6ms

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OF THE

COSMOPOLITE.

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY WE WILL commence the publication, in the City of Baltimore, of a monthly

Literary Magazine.

There is no publication of this character now issued South of New York City, and the closing of the war has left a large portion of the people of the country with no literary representative.

The COSMOPOLITE will be devoted to

Literature, Art, Reviews, Scientific Papers and General Reading,

and we shall number among its contributors some of the first literary men of the South, with others from the North and from London and Paris.

All matter not original will be carefully selected from the newest and best of the English, French and German publications; and its Editors will spare no effort or expense to make it rank with the VERY FIRST magazines of the country.

As the name imports we are established the COSMOPOLITE upon a sectional basis. We hope to make it the organ of general literature alone; and will be uninfluenced by any part or clique whatever.

It will be mailed to subscribers in any part of the country upon receipt of the following

Subscription:

Single Copies, for one year,	$4 00
Five Copies for one year,	18 00
Ten copies for one year,	33 00

☞ The COSMOPOLITE will be generally distributed among the Merchants and Planters of the South, and we will add, for their information, a few advertisements at moderate rates.

☞ Liberal deductions will be made to booksellers and newsdealers.

☞ Newspapers publishing this prospectus and sending a marked copy to the undersigned, will receive a copy of the magazine. Address

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Jan 18, 155, tf.

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Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

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The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

THE DAILY SENTINEL

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALES, } Editors.

Saturday, February 17, 1866.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For Daily, per year,	$10 00
" six months,	5 00
" one month	1 00
" two months	2 00
Semi-Weekly per year,	5 00
Weekly per year,	3 00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The Weekly and Semi-weekly will be issued about the first of January. Money may be sent us by the Rail Road conductors or the Express Companies.

"Banks and Banking."

Our neighbor, the *Standard*, seems wedded to the idea, that all civil government, corporations and laws in the Southern States, were abrogated and annulled by the "legal consequences of the revolution," and that the government we now have, whatever there is of it, is a *new* one, a creation by the mere will and pleasure of the President. We shall not now discuss these questions further.

There are two points in the leader of our neighbor of yesterday, that require a word of reply. Our neighbor says, we are mistaken in supposing that the President confined his interference with corporations to this State, and gives a case which occurred in Tennessee. We had heard of no case beyond this State before. It objects also to our suggestion, that the action in the few cases in this State, bore the appearance of spleen in those who had advised the President. We made no charge nor intended any. By our remark, we intended to indicate that inasmuch as the action was not against *all* and *every* incorporation in the State, it was evidence that the President did not regard the *incorporations* as having fallen under the "legal consequences of the rebellion," and hence the few cases which were noticed, bore, of course to the public, the appearance of spleen in those who advised the President. Had every *incorporation* been declared null and void, because of any and all participation in the revolution, of course all the offices would have been vacant and the incorporations defunct. Nor was there any power in the President to revive or bring them to life. He assumed no such power and acted with no such purpose. But regarding the corporations as still vital and legal institutions, he removed the impediments which in his judgment had *suspended* them, by the removal of those officers who had rendered themselves offensive to the government, not *because* of their connection with the institutions, but because of other acts which had brought them under Executive displeasure.

Again our neighbor, who of late seems amazingly anxious to propitate the Democrats, intimates that our spleen is almost incurable against Union Democrats. We have no recollection, of ever having said or thought or done anything from which our neighbor or any one else could draw any such conclusion. We are not sensible of spleen or ill will against any one, and we are ready to co-operate with any citizen whatever may have been his former politics, in sustaining the honor and integrity of the State and promoting the policy of President Johnson. But we shall follow neither Union Democrats, nor secession Democrats, nor old Whigs, in supporting the vicious measures of Sumner and Stevens, or any thing degrading to the Southern people, or any scheme which favors repudiation, the violation of contracts, and the sacrifice of the honor and integrity of the State.

Salaries and Fees.

One of our city cotemporaries, the *Progress*, on Thursday, noticing the action of the House on the bill fixing Salaries and Fees, stated that the House had agreed to fix the Governor's salary at $6,000. It will, of course, correct this mistake. The House fixed it at $4,000. The salary before the war was $3,000 and a house furnished. That was gold value; $4,000 in currency does not equal that. Besides this, the Executive Mansion is occupied by the military and it will require a good portion of the year to repair and put it in order, if it is deemed advisable for the Governor to remove to it. As matters now stand, the Governor must furnish his own house and receive a small fraction over $2500 in gold, per year. If the Governor is compelled to furnish a house for the State, of course the State will pay the rent.

We fully endorse the views of the *Standard* of yesterday on the subject of Salaries and Fees.

The Banks.

The House, on yesterday, defeated the bill reported by the committee to authorize the Banks of the State to invest their funds in a National Bank, on its second reading. We presume the Banks may regard this as a plain intimation to go into liquidation as soon as possible. Of course, if the doctrine be true, that the "legal consequences of the revolution," abolished or destroyed the incorporations, and hence dissolved all existing obligations, the Banks owe nobody, and nobody owes the Banks. In that case, who gets what is left?

Usury Law.

It will be seen there was a lengthy debate in the Senate in favor of the bill to allow persons to contract for the loan of money at 8 per cent. We think the debate ought to have convinced both speakers and hearers, that the maximum rate of interest ought at least to be 10 per cent. We can see but little benefit to be derived from only allowing 8 per cent. as the maximum.

Col. Ferebee's Protest.

We place the protest of Col. Ferebee on our first page. It is well drawn up, is respectful to the government but manly and independent in its tone. It will be read with interest.

ON DIT—A NEW PARTY IN EMBRYO, IN N. C.—A little bird tells us that Gov. Holden, Gen. Clingman and others, are closeted, concocting a new political party, to be based upon the tenents of anti-negro suffrage and repudiation. This party is to beat Gov. Worth, who takes issue, in the next election, and, in our humble opinion, *it will do it*. The little bird further intimates that Gen. Clingman is to aid Gov. Holden in editing the *Standard*. This looks like the "lion and the lamb" lying down together. But which is the *lamb*? Hang'd if we can tell.—*Danville Va. Times.*

We do not *know* that there is a word of truth in the above. One thing is certain, there can be but little or no division in this State on the subject of negro suffrage. There are certainly very few if any, who will favor it. Congress may pass as many amendments to the Constitution as it may list, but North Carolina will not in its present mood, nor do we think it ever will, whilst the present living whites of the State exist, favor negro suffrage.

On the subject of negro testimony divisions will exist, but if President Johnson's policy succeeds, as we hope it will, and he insists upon it as a necessary thing in order to a full restoration of civil law over our whole population, which we are inclined to think he will do, the prejudices of our people will yield it. Moreover, we think the sober second thoughts of the people are gradually coming to look at this question more favorably than at first, and the adoption of the English law of evidence in this State, will remove the most serious objections to it.

As to a party favoring *repudiation* in whole, or in part, we hope the day will never come when it will become the policy of North Carolina. We regret to be compelled to admit, that there are indications of a movement, making this a plank in the platform of a new party in this State. *Success* in party movements, never has been, and never can be a plank in our platform, nor can *repudiation*. We are ready to do any legal, constitutional thing for the relief of our people. We will go as far as any one to lighten their burdens and ameliorate their condition, but we never expect to see the day, even to be kept out of the poor house, when we will give our sanction to the *repudiation* of just debts, and the ignoring of every principle of right and justice. Come what will, we will never be classed with a *repudiation party* or its abettors.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In looking over the two Houses one is struck with the number of new members, who have not heretofore figured in our legislative assemblies. The number of those who were in the Confederate service is quite large. Several of the members were at one time or another during the war, confined in Northern prisons, viz:

Capt. M. L. Eure, (Senate,) at Johnson's Island, from July 20th, 1863 to Feb. 20th, 1865.

Col. J. S. Kenan, (House,) at the same place, from Aug. 1863 to March 1865.

Col. Rob't T. Webb, (House,) at same place, from Nov. 1863 to July 1865.

Lt. Col. G. G. Luke, (House,) at same place, from April 1865 to July 1865.

Capt. W. J. Wilson, (House,) at same place, from Sept. 1863 to June 1865.

Maj. Seaton Gales, (Clerk of House,) at Fort Delaware, from Sept. 1864 to March 1865.

Col. Whittlesey in reply to Judge Buxton says, that the military authorities in cases of a breach of the criminal law by freedmen will not object to their trial by civil courts, when colored testimony is by law admitted, provided the same punishment is awarded for the same offence to white and black.

The military will claim jurisdiction in all cases where whites are accused of offences against the colored people, where colored testimony is not admitted. If the bill now before the Legislature to admit colored testimony be passed, Col. Whittlesy says, such cases will be transferred to the civil courts. The Colonel expresses the hope that it will be done, as that would remove the most objectionable feature of the Freedman's Bureau. The correspondence is given by the *Progress*.

Mr. Whitford of Craven.

We regret to learn that this gentleman has been detained from his seat in the Senate by indisposition, and may not be able to be in his place for several days yet. Mr. W. is an active and useful member of that body, prompt and always up to the times. None are more attentive to the interests of his constituents and of the whole State.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.—It has at length been definitely settled between France and the United States, that the French troops will be removed from Mexico, and that Maximilian will be left to manage his affairs, undisturbed by either party.

ESCAPE.—We have heard it said repeatedly, that Mr. Sugg, who was arrested some time ago and committed to jail, under strong suspicions of having murdered the late Wm. F. Fort, has effected his escape from the jail in this city, sometime ago, and yet there has been no public outcry and no attempt to arrest him. Whose duty is it? Has the Sheriff notified the Governor of the escape? Is it not the duty of the Governor to make proclamation, and offer a reward for his apprehension? Or are the rumors of his escape incorrect?

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. Hilliard, member elect of the House from Pitt, in the place of the late Mr. Hanrahan, appeared in his seat on yesterday.

Maj. J. A. Campbell, who was Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Schofield, and since to Gen. Ruger, has been relieved from duty. Gen. Ruger speaks highly of his ability.

The Richmond *Examiner* has been suppressed by military authority. Mr. Pollard, the editor, has gone to Washington, we presume, to lay his case before the President.

The eulogy of Mr. Bancroft upon the late President Lincoln, seems to have disappointed some of the President's friends.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smedes.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Carter introduced a resolution to extend the time to the Sheriff of Beaufort county, to April 1st, to collect all arrears of taxes, and on motion of Mr. Wilson, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several readings.

By the same, a memorial from 33 petitioners from the County of Beaufort, praying the General Assemby not to pass a bill introduced in this body, the object of which is to form a new county composed of portions of the counties of Craven and Beaufort.

The resolution, to furnish a copy of the Revised Code and other acts to the Clerk and Clerks and Masters who have not been supplied, came up, was amended, and passed its final reading.

Bill, to outlaw felons who flee from justice, passed its final reading.

Bill, to incorporate the trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, passed its third reading.

Bill, to suspend the statute of limitation, passed its final reading.

Bill, concerning private acts of incorporation, passed its final reading. [This bill provides for the payment of the sum of one hundred dollars into the State treasury, for all private acts of incorporation granted by the General Assembly.]

A message from the House proposing to go forthwith into the election of a Solicitor of the 6th Judicial district, not concurred in. Also transmitting additional names for Justices of the Peace for the counties of Onslow and Northampton, concurred in.

Mr. Wiggins, from the committee on Finance, submitted a minority report in response to certain resolutions in reference to public debts.—On motion of Mr. Cowper, it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Eure introduced a bill to authorize the clerk of the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Chowan county, in the presence of a majority of the Justices of the Peace of said county, to administer the oath of office to the sheriff of the same, passed its final reading, under the suspension of the rules.

The bill to establish the rate of interest, and repeal chap. 114 of the Revise Code being the special order for 12 o'clock, the consideration of said bill was resumed.

Mr. Rynum said: The bill now before the Senate makes but a slight change in the existing law. It proposes to allow parties to lend money at a rate of interest not higher than 8 per cent by special contract. In all other cases, where no special contract is made, the rate of interest shall be 6 per cent., as the law now stands. Is it expedient that this slight change in the law should be made? It is admitted that there is a large amount of specie and other currency in our State, retired from circulation and unemployed. It is also admitted that this hoarded capital is needed in the active employments of life. All will agree that it is our duty to adopt that course of legislation, which will introduce capital into active circulation. Why do capitalists refuse to lend money at 6 per cent. interest? It may be attributed to several causes. 1st. The increased demand which always enhances the price. 2nd. The scarcity which makes it dearer. 3. The great insecurity and risk of losing it, owing to the precarious and uncertain value of all property, which is the basis of all solid credit for money loaned. 4. The increased taxation on money and notes, itself amounting almost to the difference between 6 and 8 per cent. 5. The stay law which postpones the recovery of money loaned, to an indefinite time and which increases the risk of a partial or total loss.

It may be laid down, then, that, at the present rate of interest, money cannot be borrowed. What is the remedy? It is to allow men to contract for such rate of interest up to 8 per cent. as they can afford to lend money for, with a prudent regard to their own interests. Why should interest remain stationary, when all else has changed? Sumptuary laws, prescribing what a man shall eat, drink and wear, have been condemned as bad statesmanship. Laws preventing a man from doing what he will with his own, not interfering with the rights of others, have been condemned. Legislation interfering with the laws of trade, have been condemned by the laws of political economy. Any policy restricting the entire freedom of trade, is now regarded as injurious to the public welfare.

The only relic of this venerable system of sumptuary laws, is the usury laws—or laws regulating interest. A man is allowed to sell, rent, or lease, upon the best terms he can make, all property, but money he cannot, though it is but the shade and representation of property.

Why is this? The laws of trade left free, are as unerring as the laws of gravity, and equally tend to equilibrum and repose. Men buy for advantage, men sell for advantage, men trade for advantage, men borrow for advantage, and usually both are gainers, because it is an infallible law of trade. If a man cannot run the risk of lending at 6 per cent., he refuses; if a man can see his advantage in borrowing at 8 per cent. he will do it and is a gainer thereby.

There is but one objection of any force, and it is that the creditor has his debtor in duress, and will impose oppressive burdens upon him. If that objection ever had force, it has none now under the operation of the stay law. A creditor now has no power because he has no legal means of enforcing his demands or his threats. So far then, as men may negotiate to lend or borrow, they are on a footing of equality. This ground of objection is therefore removed. The bill appears to be without other objection and it is hoped it may meet the favor of the Senate.

Mr. Wiggins, preferred that no action should be taken on a bill of this kind, unless we had some certainty that we should have a stay law, and therefore he thought that action should be deferred for the present.

Mr. McKay, said he was glad to see that the West was disposed to strike from our statute book the stay law; that has been of no advantage to us, on the contrary a protection to the rascals of the country—thought it was a disgrace to the statute books of North Carolina. If we do not increase the rates of interest, our people who have money, will carry it to other States where they can get 8 per cent. and, in some other States, more.

Mr. Carter was opposed to hasty legislation, but he thought the point had been reached for action in this matter. Our greatest need is money. The Federal government reached every man in the State worth $500 with its claim for taxes—then came the State tax, and yet we had not reached the climax. We must have some relief, and this bill looked in the right direction. Politically, we are in the hands of a superior power. We have done what has been required of us without the sacrifice of honor. Now we need money. He thought it better to allow parties to contract as high as 10 per cent. With a change in the usury law and the rescinding of the stay law, we might look for better times.—He hoped this Legislature would wipe it out. With this we can look for no relief—no Bank can be created which could discount, with this law in operation. Repeal it and something can be done—capital will then flow in. Mr. C. forcibly and strongly urged his positions by extended remarks, which our space will not allow repeating at present.

Mr. Jones, of Columbus, moved that the further consideration of the bill be deferred to another day. Agreed to.

A message from the House was received transmitting a bill to regulate salaries and fees, was read first time.

Mr. Wilson moved that the bill accepting a donation of lands from the Congress of the United States, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Agreed to.

A message from the House was received, transmitting additional names of Justices of the Peace for Halifax, Burke and Carteret counties. Concurred in. Also bill suspending statute of limitations, with an amendment. Concurred in. A bill to regulate terms of the Superior Courts, and for other purposess amendment concurred in.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Boner, Wilson and Harris, of Franklin, until Tuesday next.

On motion the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16th, 1866.

The House was called to order at ten o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smedes.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Smith of Hertford, for the Committee on Finance, to which was referred Mr. Holderby's resolution relative to paying the traveling expenses, to and from Raleigh, of maimed soldiers applying for Artificial Limbs, reported, asking to be discharged from its further consideration, as the several railroad companies would doubtless give free transportation in such cases.—Committee discharged.

Mr. Manly, for the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for sundry Homestead bills referred to said committee.

Mr. Waugh, for the joint select committee on the stay law, reported "a bill to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein." Ordered to bo printed and made the special order for 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday next.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Moore, of Alamance, introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mining Company.

Mr. Smith, of Cumberland, a bill to authorize the county court of Cumberland, to appoint Inspectors of Naval Stores.

On motion of Mr. Jenkins, of Warren, a message was sent to the Senate proposing that the two Houses proceed forthwith to an election for a Solicitor of the 6th Judical Circuit. The Senate by message refused to concur.

Mr. Yellowly presented the credentials of Lewis Hilliard, Esq., Commoner elect from Pitt county to fill the vacancy occasioned by the demise of W. S. Hanrahan, Esq. Mr. Hilliard appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Yellowly introduced a resolution in favor of Mrs. Sarah Hanrahan, relict of the late W. S. Hanrahan, which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules. (Pays her the mileage and *per diem* due the deceased.)

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. McEachen, Murphy, Paschall, Moore of Chatham, and Smith of Guilford.

ON CALENDAR.

The following bills passed their second reading, viz:

A bill to renew the charter of the Hiwasse Turnpike Company; a bill to punish vagrancy; a bill to prevent persons enticing servants from fulfilling their contracts or harboring them; a bill to secure to agricultural laborers their pay in kind.

A bill to secure more effectually the maintenance of bastard children, and the payment of fines and costs on conviction in criminal cases.

SPECIAL ORDER.

At 11 o'clock A. M., the House proceeded to consider the special order viz: a bill to authorize the Banks of the State to subscribe for stock in the National Banks, on second reading.

Mr. Smith, of Hertford, addressed the House in support of the bill. He said that the banks which heretofore furnished our people, a circulation of many millions of dollars, have ceased to exist as a source whence we may derive an adequate circulating medium. The State had to meet large demands made by the Federal Government. The tax on land alone amounted to more than $500,000. The tax drawn from the State by the Internal Revenue system was still larger. The Legislature would, moreover, have to raise a revenue of $250,000 or $300,000, to meet current expenses, independent of claims for interest on debts already due. He had little confidence in any scheme for providing a circulation, by issuing State promises to pay.—If such circulating medium would command the confidence of the people, in view of their past experience in this regard, it could not be used to pay the debt due the Federal government. If we cannot attract a sufficiency of specie to the State, we had, he said, no other recourse but to fall into line and adopt the National currency. To secure a portion of this currency, we had in the vaults of our banks $800,000 in specie lying idle—and while thus unemployed, is virtually worthless for all purposes of business. This, he thought, could be made available. The bill proposes to allow these banks to subscribe for stock in a National banking institution. By this investment of their specie, at the present rate of exchange, $1,200,000 would be drawn into the State—would be loaned out, and thus increase the circulation.—The Bank of Cape Fear has already under its charter the privilege which the bill proposes to give—the bill merely extends this privilege to all banking institutions in the State. It might be objected, that creditors of the banks have a sort of lien upon their specie, and this bill, by allowing them to invest, it might impair the obligation of contracts. In reply to this objection, he said, the banks had the same right to dispose of its property as individuals, when debts had not been reduced to judgment, at least, they would have this legal right, charter disabilities having been first removed. The question then arose whether this legislature would impair the probable means of these corporations to satisfy their creditors. Creditors could not lose unless the stock depreciated. If Northern Capitalists, and moneyed institutions deem such investments judicious and find them profitable, he argued, they would be equally advantageous to us. Northern capitalists could have no desire to destroy their assetts. The investment was a safe one, as the stock would always command par value.

Mr. Caldwell said: "It is with hesitancy that I arise to address the House after the distinguished gentleman from Hertford. The banks of this State have certain chartered rights, acting under which they have become hopelessly insolvent. It is now proposed, by this bill, to allow those broken institutions to embark into a new enterprise regardless of the rights of their creditors. This I hold to be wrong; it is bad morals and bad law, or all my previous views of the obligations between debtor and creditor are wrong. The gentleman from Hertford contends that we are shut up to this measure, or to the issue of another batch of paper currency, which would be presuming largely on the credulity of our people. Yet we find this same gentleman advocating on another occasion, the issue of $3,000,000 of new State Bonds, notwithstanding $14,000,000 bonds have been repudiated and less than half that amount of Treasury notes rendered worthless by the action of the Convention. Why the difference? Our certificates of indebtedness when issued in small denominations and bearing one per cent. interest, are pronounced *worthless*, while it is maintained by the same gentleman, that when issued in sums of $500 or $1,000 bearing six per cent. per annum, they are all right, all proper. The interest may rise mountain high and it will only enure to the credit of the State, but when issued in sums to reach nearly every citizen, we are declared to be presuming largely upon their credulity etc. I am at a loss to understand this reasoning. The State has but little left for the relief of her citizens but her credit. Still gentlemen on this floor persist in asserting that the State is unworthy of credit—that our people are afraid to trust themselves, while we are called upon to receive other species of paper currency, issued upon the faith of the United States, and which they are no better able to redeem, than the State of North Carolina is to meet all her obligations, if we are true to ourselves.

Mr. Thompson, addressed the House at length in opposition to the bill. He regarded the Banks as hopelessly insolvent, and even were it otherwise, the tax imposed by the government upon Banking institutions, would compel them to wind up their business. Their assetts were pledged to the redemption of their notes, and the investment of their specie in stock of a National Banking Institution would prejudice individuals who held their notes.

Mr. Smith, rejoined in defence of the bill.—The question recurring, the bill was rejected by the following vote, the yeas and nays having been ordered on motion of Mr. McDonald.

Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Barnett, Baxter, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Bonner, Burton, Cowan, Cox, Craige, Dalby, Dargan, Garland, Gidney, Hamilton, Harper, Hawes, Hoke, Holmes, Hyman, Kenan, Lee of Gates, Lucas, Luke, Manly, Marler, McAden, McIntosh, Moore of Alamance, Moore of Martin, Mott, Murphy, Niven, Newsum, Palmer, Shaw, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hertford, Teague, Wheeler, Williams.—YEAS, 44.

Messrs. Beasley, Black, Bryson, Burgess, Caldwell, Cameron, Candler, Carson, Coates, Crawford, Davis of Carteret, Davis of Halifax, Dickery, Dunn, Everett, Faircloth of Wayne, Flythe, Foster, Furr, Gaines, Henry, Hodnett, Holderby, Horton, Houston, Hutchison, Jenkins of Gaston, Jenkins of Granville, Jenkins of Warren, Jones, Joyner, Judkins, Kinney, Logan, Lyon, Matthews, McDonald, McGuire, McNair, Melson, Murrill, Nicks, Page, Potter, Rayner, Rosebro, Smith of Columbus, Smith of Guilford, Stilley, Scoggin, Thigpen, Thompson, Trull, Waugh, Wilson, Yellowley, York.—NAYS, 58.

The following bills from the Senate had their first reading viz:

An engrossed resolution concerning Cherokee Indians; an engrossed bill to authorize certain Cherokee Indians to reside permanently in North Carolina and "a bill to authorize the Wardens of the poor, in case any indigent person becomes chargeable to a county, possessed of any estate to subject the same to the indemnity thereof.

A bill to incorporate Union Mining Company passed its 2nd. reading.

A bill to incorporate the inhabitants of the town of Wilmington, passed 2nd. and 3rd reading under suspension of the rules.

A bill authorizing the appointment of a Tax Collector for the county of Jackson, and a bill to prevent obstruction to the free passage of fish in Caney river were rejected on 2nd. reading.

Mr. Nicks, (by leave) introduced a bill to re-enact the 4th. section of the 104th. Capter Revised Code.

Mr. Wilson; a bill concerning debts contracted during the late war.

Mr. Smith, of Hertford, from the Finance Committee reported a revenue bill.

The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

BED SHEETS.

150 pair Bleached Cotton Sheets,
100 plaid Counterpanes—in store at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

4-4 SHEETING.

5 BALES—3000 yards 4-4 Sheetings arriving at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

SOAP AND CANDLES.

25 boxes Adamantine Candles,
10 do Brown Soap,
56 dozen Fancy Soap, very nice, in store at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

CAROLINA-BELLE SNUFF.

50 BOXES of this celebrated Snuff, daily expected at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

CASTINGS.

ALL kinds of Plow and Mill Castings, furnished upon short notice at our Foundry.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

WINE.

50 BASKETS Champagne Wine, in store at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

25 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco, from common to fair, in store at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

SCOTCH ALE.

25 DOZEN bottles Scotch Ale—a prime article, in store at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 152, tf

COUNTER SCALES.

2 DOZEN Counter Scales, in store at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!

500 BUSHELS Corn, arriving to-day at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

Bacon.

5000 POUNDS of Shoulders, bright and dry, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf

Candles.

150 BOXES "Adamantine" for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf

Mountain Butter.

JUST received 9 kitts prime Mountain Butter on sale.
JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.
Feb 15, 159, 1w

PUBLIC SALE.

TO close the business of the late firm of STERLING, CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT, we will offer for sale at public auction in Greensboro, on Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, all the property and stock of said Firm, consisting of

House and Lot,
1 Adams' Book Press,
1 Gordon Job Press,
2 Hand Presses,

with all the fixtures of a No. 1 printing Establishment.

-ALSO—

A large number of "OUR OWN SERIES" of School Books, and many other articles.

TERMS: all sums under $25 cash.
All sums over $25 and under $100, 3 months, and Over $100, 6 months with note and approved security.

RICH'D STERLING,
J. W. ALBRIGHT,
Surviving Partners.

Greensboro, Feb 12, 1866, 5t

WANTED.

A FIRST class Teacher of age and experience, to take charge of the Academy at Company's Shops, North Carolina. Apply in person to the Trustees.
Feb 12, 156, 3t

PRICE LIST.

The best quality of Green Tea,	$1 50
" " Rio Coffee,	40
Sugar,	20
The best quality of Cheese,	25

AT COST! AT COST!
AT COST!!

Ready-made Clothing,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Ladies Cuffs and Collars.

J. KINSEY.
Raleigh, Feb 12, 156, 1w

A. A. WILLARD,

Formerly of Washington, N. C., late of Greensboro', N. C.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Groceries and General Merchandize,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 39 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO

Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent Public Schools for the State, Greensboro, N. C.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq., Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Greensboro.
Rev. W. E. Pell, Editor of *Sentinel*, Raleigh.
Joseph Potts, Esq., Washington, N. C.
Messrs. James Corner & Sons, Baltimore.
Messrs. Dowley, Corner & Co., New York.
Wilmington, Jan 9, 127, 6m.

Personal attention given to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval Stores, &c.

All produce, consigned to me for shipment, to Messrs. Dowley, Corners & Co, New York, will be insured from the point of shipment—parties advising me as soon as the goods are sent forward.

MERCHANDIZE

received and forwarded with promptness and at moderate charges.

A full supply of

GROCERIES,

kept constantly in store, which will be sold at low figures for cash.

Agent for the sale of Marvin & Co.'s celebrated

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

with Marvin's Patent Powder-proof Locks—key weighing only one quarter of an ounce. These Safes are *warranted* free from dampness, and are sold at manufacturer's prices, and will be forwarded through Wilmington without charge for storage or forwarding.

75 Bales of Cotton Yarn, and 4-4 Brown Sheeting,

for sale. Address,
A. A. WILLARD,
Wilmington, N. C
January 26, 142, 6m.

Gen. Lane's School for Boys.

CONCORD, N. C.

THE first session of this School will commence February 12th, 1866, and continue twenty weeks:

Terms as follows payable in advance:

Primary English,	$25 00
Higher English,	30 00
Latin and Greek,	37 50

☞ No deductions will be made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness

Pupils entering after the commencement of the session will be charged in proportion to the above rates. Good board can be had in respectable families for about $15 per month.

The patrons of this school may feel assured that their sons will be thoroughly instructed and well trained.

The Principal is a graduate of the University of Va., and, also, of the Virginia Military Institute; and, prior to his entering the Confederate Army as Major of the N. C. "Bethel" Regiment, he was successfully engaged in teaching, having filled successively the positions of Assistant Professor in the Virginia Military Institute, Professor in the State Seminary of Florida, and Professor in the N. C. Military Institute at Charlotte. He will be assisted by an educated gentleman, who is also an experienced teacher.

JAS. H. LANE, A. M., Principal.
Feb 8, 153, 2w

TEXAS—TOBACCO.

PARTIES who desire to ship Tobacco to Galveston, Texas, where it can be sold at a fair figure, can do so by applying to the undersigned at Salisbury, N. C., who will send a vessel from Wilmington at an early day—part of the cargo being already secured.

ROBERTS, HUTCHISON & FOSTER.
Salisbury, Feb 8, 154, 10t

***Standard copy and forward bill to the advertisers.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm heretofore known as that of Baker, Cowper & Co has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The duties devolving on one of the partners as Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear, and the removal of the other to Norfolk (his residence before the war) for the purpose of practicing law, have caused this dissolution. The business will be continued by Mr. Pulaski Cowper and Mr James A. Moore, late Teller of the Bank of Cape Fear, under the name and style of Cowper & Moore, who will settle up the business of Baker, Cowper & Co.

WM. J. BAKER,
PULASKI COWPER,
WM. H. JONES.

Jan. 26, 139, tf.

HENRY M. GILES
WITH
GRIFFIN, BRO. & CO.,
GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Importers and Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
No. 105 WEST LOMBARD STREET,
and
No. 2 BALDERSTON STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
W. H. GRIFFIN, S. H. GRIFFIN, A. CAPEHART
Jan, 31, 146, 1m.

A. A. MOFFITT. W. D. MOFFITT. JOHN M'LAURIN
MOFFITT, BRO. & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 4 South Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C,

WILL give prompt Personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, General Produce, &c., &c. Also to receiving and forwarding goods.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Jan. 27, 143, 6m.

CENTER OF ATTRACTION.

IT is a fact universally acknowledged that the New Style pictures made at

Watson's Photograph Gallery,

cannot be surpassed for artistic skill and beauty. Ivorytypes, Cartes de Visete, Ambrotypes, plain and colored Photographs, life size, Portraits colored in Oil, are all made in the very best style.

Call and examine specimens of the art.

Raleigh, Jan. 29, 144, 3m.

DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends that they still continue to manufacture the celebrated Durham Smoking Tobacco, and are prepared to sell by retail or wholesale. Orders solicited.

B. F MORRIS & SON.

Durham's, N. C., Jan 20, 137, 1m.

A. SHAFER, late of Petersburg, Va. P.T. NORWOOD, late of Warrenton, N. C.

SHAFER & NORWOOD,

Commission Merchants,

No. 5 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Grains and all other Southern Products solicited

☞ Order from Merchants, Manufacturers, Planters and others will receive prompt and individual attention.

REFER TO

Gov J M Morehead, Greensboro, N C; R Lassiter, President Raleigh and Gaston R R; McIlwaine, Son & Co, Dennans and Johnson, Martin & Tannahill Petersburg, Va; E A Vogler, Esq., Salem, N C; R P Richardson, Rockingham Co, N C; Seymour Steel Greensboro, N C E Wilkes, Superintendent N C R R 47-tf.

NOTICE.

I SHALL offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, 20th of February next, the farm on which I now reside, situated partly in Nash, and partly in Edgecombe Counties, N. C. This farm contains nine hundred and seventy-five acres, of which one-third is in a high state of cultivation and well adapted to the growth of cotton, corn and oats. The other portion is well timbered and peculiarly valuable on account of the growing demand for lumber in the vicinity.

I will sell, at the same time, my stock of all kinds, including Horses, Mules, Cows and Calves, Sheep, Sows and Pigs, and all of good breeds.

—ALSO—

five hundred barrels of Corn a large quantity of Fodder and Shucks, farming Utensils of all kinds, Wagons and Carts, a fine collection of Carpenters' Tools, and about twenty thousand pounds of Pork already killed and salted.

All this property will be sold under the hammer of Mr. J. J. Alston, well known as an accomplished auctioneer.

This property is peculiarly valuable, from the fact that it is within easy access of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, being only three miles from one station and six from another. Location remarkably healthy.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. W. PARKER.

Jan. 30, 145, tds.

☞ New York *Times* copy six times and forward bill to this office.

BRENIZER, KELLOGG & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

KELLOGG & BRENIZER,

BANKERS, BROKERS,

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENTS,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

GOLD AND SILVER, EXCHANGE, BANK Notes, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold

Deposits received subject to sight checks as with the Banks.

Collections made on all accessible points.

Will transact all business promptly and on reasonable terms. jan 5, 124, 3m

THOMAS & CO.,

Bankers,

No. 176 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD

WE BUY AND SELL, ON THE MOST FAVORable terms, all the different

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES,

SOUTHERN STATE BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

GOLD AND SILVER.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., of our own market, on Commission, in person; and those of New York and Philadelphia through reliable correspondents.

Make Collections, with prompt returns, on all accessible points, North, South and West.

Draw Gold or Currency Drafts, of any amount, [very best rates,] on New York, Philadelphia, Boston or Richmond.

Allow Interest on Deposites of Gold or Currency, subject to check at sight.

ON HAND FOR SALE.

$300,000 Southern Bank Notes.

$100,000 Seven Thirties, [different series.]

$50,000 Five-Twenties, ['62, '64 and '65 issues.]

$50,000 One-Year Certificates. Nov 16 85-tf

W. GOODMAN, Mississippi. A. P. MERRILL, JR., New York.

GOODMAN & MERRILL,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants.

36 New Street, New York.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES ON consignments in store or on receipt of bills of lading.

All consignments to us will be covered by Fire and Marine Insurance unless otherwise directed.

We have made an arrangement with Mr. D. W. Courts, late Public Treasurer of N. C., by which he becomes interested in all the business sent us from that State. We solicit the patronage of his friends.

He is not associated now with the firm of Bennett, Van Pelt & Co., New York.

Jan 8, 126, 3ms.

LOUISBURG

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on the second Wednesday in January, 1866.

Charges will be the same as those adopted in the Greensboro Female College before the war, viz:

Board, per session of 5 months, exclusive of washing and lights,	$50 00
Tuition in regular course including Latin,	20 00
EXTRA STUDIES.	
Music on Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
French and Drawing, each,	10 00
Painting in Oil,	20 00
Needle Work,	5 00

The above charges, to be paid in specie, or its equivalent in currency. One half in advance; the remainder at the close of the session. Each pupil will furnish one pair of sheets, and pillow cases, and towels.

T. M. JONES.

Jan. 12-130-tf.

JOHN HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

NEWBERN, N. C

80-3m-pd.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of good MANURE. Also, a good BUGGY. Also,

FOR RENT,

A Dwelling House with four large rooms near the Exchange Hotel. Apply to

W. H. CUNINGGIM,

Feb 10, 168, 1w Exchange Hotel.

DAILY SENTINEL.

Saturday, February 17, 1866.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

ADVERTISERS.—See the card of that excellent House, Messrs. Weddell & Co., of Petersburg.

McMannen's Smut Machine is a necessary appendage to every mill. It stands the test of time—the war having rendered it of still more importance to mill owners. See his card.

The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad is up to time—changing when needful. The schedule changes Monday to connect with the Norfolk and Seaboard Road. See Card.

Mr. Murdock, of the Sapona Iron Company near Fayetteville, offers at auction many valuable mules, &c., &c., on the 22d inst.

Messrs. Cowper and Moore have on sale Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate.

DWELLING BURNT.—We learn that the dwelling on the farm belonging to Mrs. Frank P. Haywood about a mile from the Capitol, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. It is supposed that it was the work of an incendiary, as there was no one living on the premises.

THE CONCERT.—The Concert at the Institution of the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind, last night, passed off finely and much to the gratification of the numbers in attendance.

Trial of Mrs. Ball.—Fourth Day.

We are indebted to the *Standard* for the following:

The Court, constituted as on yesterday, met pursuant to adjournment.

Witnesses, for whom process to compel attendance was issued on Monday, appeared and were examined, as follows:

Betsey Harris, colored, being sworn, testified. Jim Thomas stayed at my house the night before he was killed, that is, on Thursday night—he said he was going over to Mrs. Ball's to kill or to be killed, and die and go to hell. I don't know what time he left my house on Friday morning, for I was asleep when he went away—he had a gun with him at my house.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Witness repeated what she had said in regard to language used by Jim. He said this in the presence of Polly and others,—they were the last words I heard him say—I went to bed, and don't know when he left in the morning.

Lee Brame, colored, sworn. I am about sixteen years old—I live at Mr. Brodie's—I was at Mr. Louis Revis' when Jim was killed—I saw Jim that morning at Mr. Revis'. I was cutting wood soon in the morning and he came by there—he said he had some things at Mrs. Ball's, and he was going over there, and he'd be killed or she'd be killed, one or the other, but what he'd have his things.

CROSS EXAMINED.

This was at Louis Revis's—Jim passed there as he was going—there was no one with him—it was soon in the morning, just after daylight.—I don't know how far it is from Revis's to Sandy Hendricks, was never at Hendrick's—it is, I reckon, about half a mile from Revis's to Mrs. Ball's—Mr. Revis lives on the road—Jim went towards Mrs. Ball's, but I don't know that he went there; he went the nigh path that runs right through the old field—Jim had a gun with him and a haversack on his shoulder—I never saw him afterward.

—— Hinton, colored, sworn. I don't know my age, but am right old—live at Louis Revis's—saw Jim there on Thursday night before he was killed on Friday—he said he was going to Mrs. Ball's to get his tnings, and that he'd get 'em or he'd be killed or she, one. That was all he said to me—he did not stay there more than half a hour.

——Warren, colored, sworn. I saw Jim at Lewis Revis's Thursday night—did not hear him say anything about going to Mrs. Ball's. Jim had a gun, and another boy, named Sam, took it up and was looking at the cap, and Jim told Sam not to take the cap off the gun, he might want it.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Jim didn't say anything about going to Mrs. Ball's that I heard—he didn't say why he didn't want the cap taken from the gun, further than he might want it.

This closed the testimony for the defense, and the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock Saturday morning, to hear the arguments in the case.

Spectators will be admitted to the court room, on Saturday, to hear the addresses of the Judge Advocate and the Council for the defense, provided the room, which is rather small, should not be too much crowded.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

POLITICAL STORM BREWING—RETENTION OF THE FREEDMEN'S BILL BY THE PRESIDENT—THE INTENDED PROCLAMATION OF RESTORATION—PROBABLE VETO OF LEGISLATION INCONSISTENT THEREWITH—CONFIDENCE IN NAPOLEON'S DECLARATIONS, &c.

Unless all signs fail, we shall soon have a political gust. The elements are gathered for it. The longer the storm is brewing, the more furious will it be, and the wider will be its range.

The President may, perhaps, take the full benefit of the ten days, for which time he is permitted to retain a bill, in the session, before it will become a law without his approval. In the interval of the ten days some things may happen which will tend to confirm him in his purpose and policy. He may wait for a batch of radical measures which, within ten days, may come to him. At any rate, he ought to have the companion of the freedmen's bill—the civil rights bill—so that they may not, in their fate, be divided.

If the President, within the ten days, issue his intended proclamation of the restoration of the Union, he may after that feel himself obliged, if he does not now, to veto all bills which may be proposed, with especial reference to the excluded States, upon the sole ground that the States concerned are not represented in Congress. Legislation, which may be well applied to States out of the Union, may not be so well fitted for States within the Union. The President will adhere, as we know from many of his declarations, to his theory that the Union is restored, and that, therefore, measures which do not recognize that fact, are unconstitutional and inexpedient.

The report that the cabinet is distrustful of the offer of the French Emperor to withdraw his support from Maximilian within a reasonable time, may be doubted. Some diplomatic employees may have suggested that idea, and the American public generally are very jealous and suspicious of all foreign policy that can reach us. But it now appears that the dispatches Mr. of Bigelow tend to confirm the confidence of the government in the intention of Napoleon to relinquish his hold on Mexico.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of North Carolina	30
" Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	16
" Lexington at Graham	20
" Roxborough	30
" Wadesborough	12
" Thomasville	15
" Wilmington	12
" Commerce	11
" Washington	7
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	7
" Yanceyville	8
Miners' and Planters' Bank	23
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	25
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	13
Merchants' Bank, Newbern	30
Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	18
Georgia "	20
Gold	135
Silver	130
Old Coupons	50
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	90
Old Sixes	80
Exchange on New York	¼

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BUYING RATES—N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank of Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	16
" Commerce	11
" Clarendon	10
" Fayetteville	9
" Lexington	20
" North Carolina [Gold]	25
" Roxboro	25
" Thomasville	18
" Wadesboro	12
" Wilmington	10
" Washington	10
" Yanceyville	13
Commercial Wilmington	10
Farmers' Greensboro	20
Greensboro Mutual	10
Merchants', Newbern	25
Miners' and Planters'	23
Virginia Bank notes, average	15
South Carolina "	13
Georgia "	10
Gold	133
Silver	128
Old North Carolina Coupons	45
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	90
North Carolina 6's, ten Coupons on	78
Exchange on New York	¼

MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED DAILY BY JORDAN WOMBLE,

Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

APPLES—Dried	$2 00 @ 250
Green	2 50 @ bush
BACON—Firm	20@25 @ lb
BEEF	8-10c @ lb
BUTTER	40c @ lb
BLUESTONE	40c @ lb
BEESWAX	30c @ lb
CANDLES	35@37½ @ lb
COTTON YARN	3 50 @ bale.
COTTON	33@35c @ lb
CHEESE	35c @ lb
CHICKENS	35 50c each
COFFEE	40c @ lb
CORN	1 25 @ bush
EGGS	30 @ doz
FRESH PORK	12½@15c @ lb
FODDER	2 00 @ cwt.
FLOUR—Superfine	10 50 @ bbl
Family	13 00 @ bbl
HIDES—Green	10c @ lb
Dry	15c @ lb
HAY	1 00 @ cwt.
HONEY—In comb	27c @ lb
LAMB	10@12c @ lb
LARD	25@30c @ lb
MEAL	1 25 @ bul
MULLETTS	13 50 @ bbl
MACKEREL	20 00 @ bbl
NAILS	12½c @ lb
ONIONS	2 00 @ bush
PEACHES—Dried	20c @ lb
PEAS—White	1 20@140 bush
Stock	1 00 @ bush
POTATOES—Irish	1 50 @ bush
Sweet	1 25 @ bush
SUGAR—Crushed	35c @ lb
Brown	20c @ lb
SYRUP	75 100 @ gal
SODA—Cooking	20c @ lb

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

25 Samuel W. Collins & Co's Cast Steel Plows,
75 Griffing & Co.'s No. 50 Plows,
75 do do do 60 do
25 do do do 18 do
25 Self Sharpners
25 No 0 Plows
20 No 7½ Elliott do
20 No 10 do
20 No 11¼ do
1000 Plow Bolts—all sizes.

We keep constantly on hand all extra castings for the above Plows.

We would especially call the attention of our farmers to the first named Plow on this list, which can be seen at our store on Fayetteville Street.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 14, 158, tf.

COTTON CARDS.

20 DOZEN No. 10 "Whittimore's" A Cards just received.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 15, 159, tf

HALL'S

VEGETABLE SICILIAN

HAIR RENEWER.

☞ **Its Effect is Miraculous.** ☜

IT is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the *vegetable kingdom*.

We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it that we offer

$1,000 REWARD

if the **Sicilian Hair Renewer** does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

It is not a Dye, it strikes at the roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter.

It will restore Grey Hair to its original Color.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp, and makes the Hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid Hair-Dressing.

No person old or young, should fail to use it.

It is recommended and used by the **first Medical authority.**

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer and take no other

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors,

Nashua, N. H.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. Williams & Haywood and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C.

Feb. 16-160-eod & w2m.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the American Telegraph Company.

Congress.

Important Intelligence—Something Striking if not New.

The Press Agent at Washington sends us the following:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

"Congress, unimportant."

We suggest that that will about do as a standing notice until after the 4th of March.

The Cure is Thorough.

Kenneth Haynes, Esq. Clerk of Columbus County Court, writes [April 2, 1863:] "During the latter part of the year 1862 I was severely afflicted with diseased liver, and many nights while in bed the pain would become so excruciating that I was compelled to get out of the bed and sit up until the pain would subside. I procured a few boxes of the *Southern Hepatic Pills*, and the *first dose* gave me great relief. I continued to use the Pills for two weeks, and have not suffered from liver disease since. I have recommended them accordingly and several persons are in want of them."

☞ For sale by the Druggists. Directions accompany each box. Sent to any part of the United States for $3 per dozen. Address

GEORGE W. DEEMS & CO.,

Feb 6, 151, 1m Baltimore, Md.

DIED:

Near Thomasville, N. C., Nov. 28th, 1865, after suffering for a long time with pulmonary consumption, Mrs. Sarah Frances Lines, aged about 38 years. Mrs. Lines had been a member of the Methodist church for 18 years, and was, during that time, a consistent, earnest and faithful christian. She died in great triumph, leaving no husband or children, but a widowed mother and many relations to mourn her early death.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate.

A VALUABLE fertilizer of twelve years' standing, made from pure Raw Bones.

COWPER & MOORE.

Feb 17, 161 tf

IMPORTANT TO MILL-OWNERS,

JOHN A. McMANNEN'S celebrated **SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE**, manufactured at South Lowell, Orange county, N. C., kept constantly on hand, and shipped to all parts of the United States.

Over 3,000 of these Machines are in successful operation in the Southern States, and the only manufactory south of the Potomac.

JOHN A. McMANNEN,

South Lowell, Orange Co., N. C.

Feb 17, 161, 3tpd

WILLIAM WEDDELL, ALEX. W. WEDDELL.

WM. WEDDELL & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

in

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

of

Every Description.

113 Sycamore Street,

PETERSBUBG, VA.

Orders from our friends in North Carolina will be carefully filled and promptly forwarded. Merchants requiring our services will be accommodated upon reasonable terms. Feb 17, 161, 3m

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL offer at auction on Thursday, the 22nd of February, 1866, at the Sapona Iron Works, Ore Hill, Chatham county, N. C.:

32 Mules, 12 Wagons and a lot of Carts, Harness, &c
1 Carriage, 1 Buggy.
Kettles, Hollow Ware and Plow Casting.
A lot of Tools, as Wheelbarrows, Spades, Shovels &c.
Tackling Blocks, Ropes, Chains, &c.

I will sell privately, if I find purchasers, 2 valuable Steam Engines of 6 and 8 horse power, and a portable iron framed Grist Mill of "Harrison's patent."

Address WM MURDOCK,

Superintendent Sapona Iron Company,

Feb 17, 161, 3t, pd Fayetteville, N. C.

CHANGE OF TIME.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO., *Superintendent's Office.* Raleigh, N. C., Feb 14th, 1866.

ON and after Monday, Feb. 19th, 1866, trains will run as follows:

Passenger Train leaves Raleigh,	4.30 A M
Arrives at Weldon,	11.00 do
Leaves Weldon,	1.30 P M
Arrives at Raleigh,	8 30 do

Freight and Accommodation Train leaves Raleigh on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.00 A M, and arrives at Weldon 6.00 P M.

Freight and Accommodation Train leaves Weldon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5.00 A M, and arrives at Raleigh 4.00 P M.

By this change in the Passenger Train, connections are made with the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road as well as by the upper route via Richmond.

Way passengers can be accommodated by the Freight and Accommodation Train if they think proper to do so. ALBERT JOHNSON

Feb 17, 161, 3m Gen. Superintendent.

NOTICE.

PERSONS owning property (real estate, &c.,) in the town of Morehead City, are hereby notified that they are given till 1st of January next to pay the Town taxes on said property. Delinquents will be required to pay double taxes.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Town Clerk.

Morehead City, Feb 16, 160, 3t

BY EXPRESS.

A LARGE lot of

STEEL SPECTACLES,

Perifocal, Convex and Concave Glass, suitable for all eyes.

—ALSO—

Gold Pens and Holders, suitable for Office, Banking and Book-Keeping.

J. C. PALMER.

Feb 16, 160, 3t

AUCTION SALES.

Monday of Court Week.

INSTEAD of the usual Saturday sale, there will be an Auction sale on Monday of Court week. Consigners will please make the changes.

The sale of Horses and other stock, Wagons, Furniture and heavy articles will take place at the Market Square.

JAMES M. TOWLES,

Feb. 16, 160-3t. Auctioneer.

FITZHUGH, WILMER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale of

Cotton, Tobacco, &c.,

and for the

Purchase of Merchandise.

—ALSO—

Agents for the sale and Purchase of

REAL ESTATE, &c.,

and for

Procuring White Labor for the South.

Nos. 40 and 42 Broadway, New-York.

L. H. FITZHUGH, late of Kentucky.
W. L. WILMER, late of Philadelphia.
THOS. C. [illegible] late of Norfolk.
GRAHAM L. HUGHES, late of St. Louis.

Feb 16, 160, 1m

Liverpool Salt.

100 SACKS Ground Alum Salt on sale at reduced price.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

Feb 15, 159, 1w

GREAT SENSATION!!

The Parisian Monarch Dethroned!!!

THE WORLD OF FASHION

AT

FARRISS & LACK'S,

SELECTING THEIR OUTFIT FROM THEIR fresh arrivals of Goods, consisting of

New Broadcloths,
Beaver Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Ready-made Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Splendid Overcoats,
Collars,
Cravats,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Valises,
Handkerchiefs
&c., &c., &c., &c.

☞ Call and inspect Goods and Garments.

Fine Merchant Tailoring

is still carried on, but upon a larger basis than ever before attempted in the South.

An Entire Suit of Clothes

made up, at any moment, on 12 hours' notice.

Their Goods are all new, they have a splendid Cutter, and Needlemen whose work will compare favorably with any executed in Europe or in this country.

Jan 5-126—3m.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

Are the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce, or which we think has ever yet been made by any body. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character, as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliabilities of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use, and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability. Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S and take no other. The sick want the best and that is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., and sold by

Williams & Haywood, P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C., and Dealers generally.

Jan 27, 142, 3m.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER MAY BE FOUND WITH Hart & Lewis, No 44 Fayetteville street, their respectfully invites his old customers and the public, to the extensive assortment of SADDLERY CUTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS now in store.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Jan'y 16-11—3m.

44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

We invite special attention of purchasers to our large and intire stock of

Miscellaneous Hardware,
Wooden Ware,
Willow Ware,
Crockery Ware,
Glass Ware,
China Ware,
Pot and Hollow Ware,
Stone Ware,
Tin Ware,
Iron and Steel Buggy Material,
Bridles,
Saddles,
Harness,
Collars, &c.,
Lamp Lanterns,
Oils, Paints,
Varnishes and Brushes.

—ALSO—

FAMILY GROCERIES.

In fact, for anything in the

House-Keeping Line.

Call at

44 Fayetteville Street,

J. BROWN,

WITH HART & LEWIS.

Raleigh, Jan 15, 132, tf.

N. H. D. WILSON,

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Agent,

AND

Broker,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to filling orders from stockholders and debtors of Banks, who wish to prepare to meet their respective liabilities.

Feb 12, 156. 1m, pd

PETER HALLETT

General Commission

AND

SHIPPING MERCHANT,

NO 23 NORTH WATER ST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Lumber, and other Produce for Sale or Shipping, respectfully solicited. Liberal advancements made. ☞ Orders promptly executed.

Nov 25—93-3ms

FOR SALE.

ONE Rosewood, French Cottage Piano. For terms, apply to

MISS M. E. BRASWELL,

Feb 15, 167, 1w Battleboro, N. C.

Sugar.

REFINED and Cub. Sugar for sale by

A. A. WILLARD.

Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf.

Coffee.

RIO and Java Coffee for sale by

A. A. WILLARD.

Wilmington, Feb 2, 148 tf

Cuba Molasses.

IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by

A. A. WILLARD.

Wilmington, Feb 2, 148 tf

Cotton Yarn and Sheetings.

75 BALES for sale by

A. A. WILLARD.

Wilmington Feb 2, 148, tf.

Matches,
Blacking,
Ink,
Wrapping Paper,
Letter Paper,
Spelling Books, &c.,

For sale by

A. A. WILLARD.

Wilmington Feb 2, 148, tf.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JAN. 7TH, 1866 trains will run as follows:

Going West.

	Mail Train.	*Freight Train.*
Leave Goldsboro,	5.10 P M	4.15 A M
" Raleigh,	9 00 "	9.00 "
" Hillsboro,	11.48 "	12.25 P M
" Greensboro,	3.10 A M	4.40 "
" Salisbury,	7.00 "	9 15 "
Arrive at Charlotte,	9.50 "	1.00 A M

Going East.

	Mail Train.	*Freight Train*
Leave Charlotte,	3 00 P M	4.30 A M
" Salisbury,	6 05 "	8.40 "
" Greensboro,	10.00 "	12.50 P M
" Hillsboro,	1.20 A M	5.00 "
" Raleigh,	4.30 "	8 45 "
Arrive at Goldsboro,	7.45 "	12.40 A M

Mail Train connects at Raleigh with the R. & G. R. Trains for the North; at Goldsboro with the A. & N. C. and W. & W. R. Rds; at Greensboro with the Piedmont R. R., and runs daily.

Freight Train has a Passenger Car attached for the accommodation of passengers and runs daily, Sunday excepted. E. WILKES,

Engineer and Superintendent.

Jan 11, 129, 3m.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE next session will commence on the 11th of January, and close on the second Thursday in June. The College has been reorganized, refurnished, and in every way placed in a proper condition. At present board will be $15 per month in currency; tuition and other expenses at the usual rates. All expenses to be paid in advance. A daily hack will run from the College to High Point on the N. C. Railroad. For further information, address the undersigned.

B. CRAVEN, President.

Dec 9, 152, 2m

PALMER'S 1865

PATENT. 10,000 IN USE.

1609 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. | 19 GREEN ST., BOSTON.

ADDRESS THE INVENTOR,

B. FRANK. PALMER, LL.D. PRES'T A. A. LIMB. CO.

These inventions stand on approval as the "best" by the most eminent Scientific and Surgical Societies of the world, the inventor having been honored with the award of FIFTY GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS (or First Prize's) including the Great Medals of the World's Exhibition in London and New York; also the most Honorary Report of the great Society of Surgeons of Paris, giving his Rate to pieces above the NOLI MI AND FRENCH.

Dr. Palmer gives personal attention to the business of his profession aided by men of the best qualifications and greatest experience. He is specially commissioned by the Government and has the patronage of the prominent Officers of the Army and Navy. Six Major Generals and more than a thousand less distinguished officers and soldiers have worn the PALMER LIMBS on active duty while still greater numbers of eminent civilians are by their aid, filling important positions, and effectually conceal their misfortune.

Advice and Pamphlets Gratis.

To avoid the imposition of Piratical Copyists, apply only to DR. PALMER, as above directed, or to his Agent,

GEO H TAYLOR,

Newbern, N. C.

Dec 5-149-tf.

THOS. W. DAVIS. KIMBRO JONES, JR.

DAVIS & JONES,

GROCERS,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEP constantly on hand a very large supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

consisting of

Bacon, Lard,
Flour, Meal, Corn, Copperas,
Buckwheat, Cheese,
Pickled Oysters,
Champagne, Ale
Porter, Bladder Snuff,
Soda and Butter Crackers,
Tea Cakes, Percussion Caps,
Salt, Fish, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Wood and Wilow Ware,
Hardware,
Powder and Shot,
Soaps of all kinds,
Farming Implements of all descriptions, &c

We respectfully solicit consignments of

Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Iron, &c.,

and

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

All consignments shall receive personal and prompt attention. **DAVIS & JONES.**

Feb 1, 147, 3m.

CHARLES J. BAKER. WM. BAKER CHARLES H. BIXBY.

Baker Brothers & Co.,

Manufacturers, Importers and Agents for

BALTIMORE WINDOW-GLASS.

Druggists Glassware, Vials, Bottles, Jars, &c.

BI CARB. SODA, SAL SODA, BORAX, ALUM, and other Chemicals.

Paints, Oils, Glue,

Extract of Logwood, Castile Soap, &c., &c.

No. 33 AND 34 S. CHARLES ST.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov. 20-88-3m.

Warrenton Male Academy.

WARRENTON, N. C.

BOYS prepared for College or the practical pursuits of life.

Tuition $18 and $25 per session of 20 weeks.

Board $60 per session in same family with one of the teachers. JNO E. DUGGER, A. M.,

Feb 8, 153, 1m Principal.

DAILY SENTINEL

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

What Will us Poor Girls Do.

BY A VICTIM.

Alas! alas! for us poor girls,
The times are all amiss,
We sigh, and twist our curls,
And hope for that and this.
Our mammas seek to keep the style,
While papa growls "pooh-pooh,"
And we're the victims all the while,
What will us poor girls do?

The fashions change both night and day,
By which we're sorely vexed,
What's *ton* just now soon fades away,
I wonder what's the next?
The "Bloomers" were forsaken all,
And next the "long trail," too,
And now down goes the "Waterfall,"
What will us poor girls do?

I tell you what in a single word,
We'll seek our recompense,
We'll vote such humbugs all absurd,
And stick to common sense.
To what is good let us adhere,
To all else bid "adieu,"
And we will find, both far and near,
'Tis the best we girls can do.

Somebody's Son.

The following lines, which we clip from an exchange, have a local application everywhere:

Somebody's son was out last night,
Brushing about the town;
And, if I mistake not, he was TIGHT—
"TIGHT as a Derby clown!"

"My son can't dance," somebody said,
"For never a lesson took he;"
But he danced last night when you were in bed,
And Twilight was there to see.

"My son can't sing," somebody swears;
But he sung last night, I know
As rough a song as a demon dares
To sing in the regions below.

"My son don't imbibe," somebody thinks;
Well, may-be he don't; but, then,
That he ACTS very much like one who drinks,
Can be proved by a hundred men.

THE "THREE JOLLY HUSBANDS."—Three jolly husbands, by the names of Tim Watkins, Joe Brown and Bill Walker, sat late one evening drinking at the village tavern, until being pretty well corned, they agreed that each one on returning home should do the first thing his wife told him, in default of which he should next morning pay the bill. They separated for the night, engaging to meet the next morning and give an honest account of their proceedings at home, as far as they related to the bill.

The next morning Walker and Brown were early at their posts, but it was some time before Watkins made his appearance. Walker began first:

"You see, when I entered my house, the candle was out, and the fire gave but a glimmer of light, so I came near walking into a pot of batter, that the pancakes were to be made of in the morning. My wife was dreadfully out of humor, and said to me, sarcastically—

"'Bill, do put your foot in the batter,'"

"'Just as *you* say, Maggie,'" said I; "and without the least hesitation, I put my foot in the batter, and then went to bed."

Next, Joe Brown told his story.

"My wife had already retired in our usual sleeping room, which adjoins the kitchen, and the door of which was ajar; not being able to navigate perfectly, you know, I made a dreadful clatter among the kitchen furniture, and my wife, in no very pleasant tone, bawled out—

"'Do break the porridge pot!'"

"No sooner said than done. I seized hold of the pot, and, striking it against the chimney jam, broke it into a hundred pieces. After this exploit, I retired to rest, and got a curtain lecture all night for my pains."

It was now Tim Watkins' time to give an account of himself, which he did with a very long face, as follows:

"My wife gave me the most unlucky command in the world, for I was blundering up stairs in the dark, when she cried out—

"'Do break your neck—do, Tim!'

"'Can't do it, Kate,'" said I, as I gathered myself up, 'I'll sooner pay the bill.' And so, landlord, here's the cash for you, and this is the last time I will ever risk five dollars on the commands of my wife."

The Mute Detective.

"No dogs admitted, sir," said the porter to a gay assemblage, as a young man and his dog appeared at the entrance; "you must leave him behind if you go in." "Very well," said the young man, "stay about here Prince, till I come back!"—and he joined the crowd within. By-and-by the young man wished to refer to his watch, when behold! the chain had been snapped in two, and the valuable time-piece was gone. He considered the case a moment, and then a sudden thought flashed through his mind. So stepping out, he whispered the fact to the porter, and gained permission to take his dog in for a minute or two. "Look her Prince," said he, "you knowing dog, my watch is stolen;" and he showed him the empty pocket and the cut chain. "Do you understand, old fellow?—In there, sir, is the thief. You find it, my good doggie, and I'll get you a famous treat. You understand, do you?" Prince wagged his head and tail, and gave his master a wonderfully knowing look, and then the two stole quietly into the place again.

Quietly this dumb detective glided around among the people, smelling away at this one's coat and at that one's chain, until at last he set his teeth firmly into the coat-skirt of a genteel-looking man, and could not be shaken off. The young man quietly made known the case to the bystanders who gathered around him, and had the thief's pockets duly ransched. Six other watches were found upon him, which he had gathered up in the course of the morning, and which their rightful owners were very glad to get their hands on again. Prince selected out his master's property in a twinkling, as that was all he cared for, and gave it to him joyfully. It would have taken a very keen policeman to do the work so neatly and quickly, and all agreed that he merited as good a dinner as a dog could have. A good beef bone and a bowl of milk, however, abundantly satisfied all his wants, and then he was just as ready to do the same favor over again.

INDUSTRY.—The English girl spends more than one-half her waking hours in physical amusement, which tends to develop, invigorate and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, dances, plays, sings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttlecock—and all this without having it pressed upon her mind that she is wasting time. She does this every day, until it becomes a habit she will follow through life. Her frame, as a natural consequence, is larger; her muscular system better developed; her nervous system is better subordination; her strength more enduring; and the whole tone of her mind healthier.

FOR SALE.

20,000 Bushels Corn.
5,000 " Wheat.
400 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.
100,000 pounds Durham Smoking Tobacco.
A large lot Cooking Stoves, most improved patterns.
A valuable farm for sale in Hyde county.
One cotton plantation in Edgecombe county.
By WALKER, FARRAR & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Commission & Forwarding Merchants, Craven Street, Newbern, N. C.
Jan 20, 137, 1m.

A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MISS MANGUM, will open the seventh session her School for young ladies, at the residence of her Mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, on the 15th of January 1866.

Only a limited number of pupils can be received. They will find a home in her Mother's family. For particulars apply to

MISS M P. MANGUM.
Flat River Grange Co., N. C.
Nov. 18-87-3m

Davenport Female College.

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on Monday, the 26th of February, 1866, with a full corps of instructors. This institution is delightfully situated at Lenoir, twelve miles from Isard's Station on the Western Extension.

TERMS.

Board for twenty weeks,	$50 00
Tuition in English branches,	20 00
Music and use of Piano,	22 50
Drawing,	5 00
Painting in Oil,	20 00
Latin, Greek, French and German, each,	5 00
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.	
Tuition in first class,	12 50
Tuition in second class,	15 00
Contingent fee to be paid by each student, on entering the College,	2 00

For circular, address until 1st of February,
REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Asheville, N. C.

P S All of the above prices are to be paid in specie or its equivalent. dec 14 103—3ms.

North Carolina Map for 1866.

THE Subscriber has, after ten years of toil and experience, prepared *this new and beautiful map*, from new engravings, with all the new Counties, Rail Roads, Post Offices, with hundreds of additions and corrections, State border views, likeness of President Johnson, Andrew Jackson, J. K. Polk, Govs. Swain Graham, Vance, &c., altogether presenting a superb Map, worthy of the State and a place in every household, vastly superior to any thing in this line in finish and beauty.

This Map is entirely from new engravings, and is a great improvement on Cooke's & Pearce's old Map.

Beware of Northern humbugs and impositions.

The Map is now ready for printing.

Agents wanted in all parts of the State.

Editors who will copy and notice this advertisement, will be entitled to a proof copy of the Map, by sending paper to me.

Price of the Map, 5 feet by 4, handsomely painted and printed in the best style at the low price of $5 per copy. SAMUEL PEARCE,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Jan. 23-130-1m.

RALEIGH, 1866.

LIFE INSURANCE NOTICE.

THE old and well established

Ætna Company, of Hartford,

Offers superior inducements to all who wish to provide for family or friends.

All losses are promptly paid. No case of litigation has ever occurred with this Company. With assets of $3,300,000, it offers to receive one half of the premium in a note and half in cash, and, after the second year, to credit each customer with the dividends of the Company, which are now 50 per cent. With a small outlay, $500, or $10,000, or $20,000, may be secured to the family after their earthly providers are taken away. What father or husband would not feel thankful on his dying couch, that he had availed himself of every proper means to place those nearest and dearest to him, above the pinchings of want, and a life of dependence upon friends or charity? 8 819 policies have been issued from the office ending Jan. 15 1866. The total income for the year 1865 was $1,683,339 57; total disbursements $527 805 24, leaving a balance to surplus fund of $1,155 214 33.

In Raleigh, a large number have liberally responded and promptly acted in this matter; yet many delay, and may wait until it is too late. A man in this city lately left his place of business for his evening meal, well and healthy, but never reached that home except as he was carried there to die. Had that man taken the advice of the Agent, he might have left $5000 to minister to the necessities of a sorrowing family. Delays are dangerous, procrastination destructive. But one says, "If I only had confidence in the Company that it would pay, I would insure." Well, it never has failed to pay, and to-day is more responsible than ever before. It is patronized by some of the most sagacious minds in the land—men competent to detect and expose any deception if it existed.

W. H. CROW, Gen. State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
W. B. GULICK, Local Ag't, "
N. H. B. WILSON, Greensboro.
C. W. DOWNING, Charlotte.
JOHN C. SLOCUMB, Goldsboro.
MITCHELL & ALLEN, Newbern.
J. A. WILLARD, Wilmington.
Jan. 27, 142, 3m.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the present General Assembly, for the passage of a law to extend the limits of the Town of Swansboro', Onslow county, and other purposes.
Jan. 27, 142, 1w.

Substitute for Peruvian Guano,

AT LESS

Than Half the Cost!

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

BAUGH & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

Store No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

THIS valuable Manure has been before the agricultural public, under one name or twelve years past, and its character for vigor of action and permanence in effect is well established. Before the war, it was introduced, to some extent, in the Southern States, and was found to be highly adapted to

Cotton, Tobacco, and all Crops.

In its action, it is as quick as Peruvian Guano, while it does not leave the land in an exhausted state, but on the other hand permanently improves it. This has been fully proven by years of trial.

See pamphlet to be had of the Agent below.

BAUGH & SONS,
Sole Manufacturers,
Philadelphia.

For sale by J. M. FOWLES.
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan 20, 141, 1aw3m

Select School.

MISS M. MITCHELL AND MRS. E. N. GRANT, Propose receiving into their family, as rapidly, a few young ladies. Terms made known on application by letter or otherwise. The next session will commence January 15th, 1866.

Chapel Hill, Nov. 11 81 tf.

NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF Olin College at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, I give notice, that the school will be open at the usual time in January, 1866. An advertisement, at the full particulars, will shortly appear. Address me at Olin, Iredell County, N. C.

JAMES SOUTHGATE, President.

Dec 23-118-tf.

Thomas Smith,

JOBBER

AND

DEALER

IN

FOREIGN

AND

DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HOSIERY,

TRIMMINGS,

RIBBONS,

CARPETS

&c., &c.

25 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG,

VIRGINIA.

Large lots of Goods being constantly received from Auction, buyers will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases. The Stock, which is one of the largest in the State, is bought entirely by the Package, from first hands, thereby enabling us to sell as low as any similar goods can be bought in in the Northern market.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Petersburg, Va., Feb 10, 1865 1y

SELLING AT COST!!

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.,

AT THE OLD STAND OF S. H. YOUNG,

21 *Fayetteville Street,*

Raleigh, N. C.

ARE SELLING OFF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK at

New York Cost.

Dress Goods and Calicoes

AT COST!

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Groceries and Cigars,

AT COST!

Fine Old Brandy, Gin and Whiskey,

In Bottles,

—ALSO—

Superior Old Bourbon Whiskey,

Per Gallon or Barrel.

Dealers and the public generally will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock.

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan 16 1 3 3m.

T. J. MITCHELL, GEO. ALLEN, D. T. CARRAWAY.

NORTH CAROLINA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE

AND

HARDWARE STORE.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,

22 *Pollock Street,* *Newbern, N. C.*
Water Street, *Wilmington, "*

KEEP a large and carefully selected stock of

Farmers',
Millers',
Builders',
Mechanics', and
Housekeepers' Tools,

AND OTHER

Hardware,
Agricultural Implements,
Leather and Rubber Belting,
Rope,
Saddlery,
Iron,
Steel, &c., &c.

and can furnish, at short notice, any kind of

Machinery or Castings.

Agents for

R. Hoe & Co.'s Circular Saws,
Fairbank's Scales,
Evans & Watson's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

which we sell at manufacturers' prices.

We invite particular attention to our stock and feel confident that our facilities and experience will enable us to offer superior inducements to purchasers.

Jan. 30, 145. tf.

C. W. WESTBROOKS, G. W ALBRIGHT.

WESTBROOK & ALBRIGHT,

NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS IN

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape-Vines, Strawberries, and other small fruits, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubbery, &c.

They would call special attention to a choice lot of Dwarf Pear, Apple and Cherry trees and the advantage of planting them for early and abundant crops of excellent fruit.

Nursery-store and office at present on corner of Davie and Sycamore Streets,

Greensboro', N. C.

List of prices sent to applicants.
Jan. 2 , 141, 2m.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,

WITH WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD!!

JEWELERS' and BANKERS' SAFES made to Order, Lined with Hardened Steel.

HOUSE AND PLATE SAFES.

TO THIS CELEBRATED SAFE was awarded the GOLD MEDAL, at the World's Fair in London, in 1851.

NOTICE.—This celebrated Fire Proof safe is no longer made and sold by SILAS C HERRING, his license to make and sell them having expired.

The thousands of Certificates from Merchants, Bankers and Mechanics of all trades, that have been given in favor of this the only true "SALAMANDER" renders it useless for the subscribers to multiply words in its favor, as full thirty thousand of "WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES," have been manufactured and sold in the United States; and, in almost every large fire that has taken place during the last seventeen years, these Safes have been subjected to the severest tests, and *not one of the 'Genuine Salamanders' has ever been destroyed.*

Safes sold at New York price, with the freight to Wilmington added. No commission charged in Wilmington. We are prepared to take orders for these celebrated Safes. Samples can be seen at our office in a few days.

Every Merchant should have one of these cheap and secure Safes.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,
Commission Merchants,
General Agents for North Carolina.
Office, No. 5 South Water Street (Up Stairs) Wilmington, N. C.
Dec. 4-10 -tf.

JAS. M. EDNEY,

Commission Merchant,

NO. 476½ BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Office of the Great American Pump,

A NEW AND WELL TRIED INVENTION, warranted to raise water from greater depths; to throw it further by hose; to force it to greater distances by hand than any other pump. The best insurance against fire.

JOHN POWERS, Manufacturer,
432 East 10th Street.

The American Wind Mill, Garden Engines, Brick Elevators, Hydropults, Hose, Rubber and Leather Belting, Brass Hose Pipes, Couplings, Bibbs, Pianos Melodeons, &c., always on hand dec 28, 116, tf

FINE HORSE FOR SALE.

I OFFER my stallion, DICK, for sale. Dick is nearly thorough bred, kind in harness and easily managed.

Any parties needing such a Horse, can buy him for $1000 in cash, or $1200 in six months, with proper security. P. BABCOCK.
Raleigh, N C. 140, tf
Standard please copy.

GUANO! GUANO!!

50 TONS No. 1 pure Peruvian Guano.
100 tons soluble Pacific Guano.
For sale in lots to suit by
W. H. McRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
Feb 2, 140, 1m

LORILLARD

FIRE INSRANCE COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF

NEW YORK.

Cash Capital and Assets, $1,513,000.

C. NORWOOD, Pres't, *JNO. C. MILLS, Sec'y.*

EDWARD CANTWELL, AGENT OF THE ABOVE Company for Raleigh and vicinity, will be found at his Law Office in Raleigh, corner of Wilmington and Davie Streets, near Mr George T. Cooke's Hotel.
November 22-90-tf.
Standard copy till forbid.

JACOB KULL & SONS,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

Manufacturers of Gent's Clothing,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS

which we offer low to Jobbers.

Corner of Sycamore and Old Street, Petersburg, Va.
November 23 91-6m-pd.

To Rail Road Companies.

WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE of Taw's Celebrated Car Grease, for lubricating the Axles of Rail Road Cars. We have on sale eight Barrels anary Yellow Rail Road Car Grease.

Also 20 kegs Axle Grease for greasing the axles of waggons, carts, &c. Also a lot of Taw's patent Harness Dubbing for greasing harness, and a lot of Buggy axle grease.

J. LONG & CO.
Greensboro, October 6-52-tf.

Fire Insurance.

THE GREENSBORO MUTUAL FIRE Insurance COMPANY is now issuing policies of insurance upon Dwelling Houses, Store and Ware Houses, Mills, Factories, Merchandise, &c.

For information or insurance apply to our Agent in your place, or address me at Greensboro, N. C.

N. H. D. WILSON, Pres't.

We wish to appoint local Agents in all the Towns and business neighborhoods of this State. Applicants for agencies will address me as above.
Greensboro, Nov. 12 82-tf.

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars

Issue Policies of

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

Made payable in Gold or Currency.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

Are issued by this Association.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO. Agents.
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 16. 86—tf.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK

OF

NORTH CAROLINA,

RALEIGH, N. C.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY & FINANCIAL AGENT

Authorized September 12th, 1865.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. W. Swepson, *Pres't.* C. P. Mendenhall,
Jos. S. Cannon, *Vice Pres't.* Jo. W. Holden,
W. B Gulick, *Cashier.*

This Bank is now open for the transaction of Banking business

Gold and Silver Coin, Domestic Exchange, and United States, State and local Securities bought and sold

Uncurrent money discounted on the most favorable terms. Deposites received and careful attention paid to the accounts of business men and firms

Collections made at all points in the State of North Carolina 56 1y

RELIABLE SOUTHERN INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL MARINE & FIRE

Insurance Company,

OF

New Orleans, Louisiana.

CAPITAL, - - - $565 000.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has been legally appointed Agent for the above-named Company and is now ready to take risks at customary rates. This Company was organized in January 1865, and its assets are the most secure in the country.

Sub-Agents will be appointed in the following counties, viz; Franklin, Warren, Nash, Granville, Johnson and Orange. L. W. PECK, Agent.
Raleigh, Nov. 3 74 tf.

H. C. WHEELER,

OF SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH

JAMES PALMER & CO.

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

Oils, Paints, Glass, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

No. 439 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

Nov. 11 81 6m.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!

Please your Children, Sweethearts, Wives, and Husbands.

CALL AT PH. THIEM'S STORE AND EXAMINE the largest and handsomest Stock of Fancy Goods, Toys and Confectioneries of all descriptions.

$10,000 worth of Fancy Goods.
$10,000 worth of Toys and Confectioneries.
$10,000 worth of Jewelry, Perfumery, &c.

FOR CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS.

which will be sold at the lowest prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE,
CALL AND EXAMINE,
CALL AND EXAMINE

PH. THIEM'S Beautiful Stock of

CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS.

Great inducements to persons wishing to buy by wholesale. PH. THEIM.
December 14-103-tf.

COOKE'S HOTEL

IS open, and those who are travelling and wish comfortable quarters and good eating, step at Cooke's. My terms will be as moderate as possible for the times. You will always find conveyance at the depot to take you to either of the Hotels in this City; but be sure to inquire for Cooke's, where you will get *good lodging, good eating, mineral water to drink,* and a *pipe* to smoke if you wish it.

I will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 members of the approaching Convention.

GEO. T. COOKE.
September 1, 1865-92-tf.

Change of Time.

R & G RAILROAD COMPANY,
Superintendent's Office,
Raleigh, N. C, November 4, '65.

Change of Schedule.

On and after November 6th, 1865, the trains will run as follows:

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Leave Raleigh,	4 30 A. M.
Arrive Gaston,	10 30 "

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Leave Gaston,	2 15 P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,	8 15 "

This train connects with all the trains between Greensboro and New York. Passengers by this line have no delays between those points.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
76-tf. Superintendent.

Progress, Petersburg Express and Richmond Times copy till forbid.

M. J. Moore,

Of Stokes County, N. C.

WITH

Hood, Bonbright & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Philadelphia.

No. 529 Market Street.

Nov. 9 79 6m.

J. W. ATKINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

AND

Agents for

SECURITY FIRE & MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York.
Equitable Fire Insurance Company, New York.
Peabody Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore.
Maryland Life Insurance Company, Baltimore.
Wilmington, N C., Sep. 16 35 6m pd.

JAS F. PURVIS, ISAAC F. PURVIS,
JAS. F. PURVIS, JR. NATHAN H. CRAWFORD.

PURVIS & COMPANY,

Bankers,

No. 192 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

WE TRANSACT THE

GENERAL BANKING, EXCHANGE MERCANTILE COLLECTION,

AND

STOCK COMMISSION BUSINESS,

In all their several departments.

We buy and sell, and are prepared to furnish at all times, Government Bonds and Securities, in sums to suit.

We give special attention to Collections, which we are prepared to make, on all accessible points, on the most reasonable terms

Deposits received, and interest allowed on Current Balances, according to special agreement.

Nov 16-85-6m. PURVIS & CO.

HENSHAW & THORBURN

COMMISSION & SHIPPING

MERCHANTS,

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR SHIPPING AND Forwarding Cotton, Turpentine, Rosin and all kinds of Goods or Produce. Prompt attention and moderate charges We have regular steam packets from Morehead City to New York.

Business solicited. 74 6ms.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING BUSINESS

in all its branches.

Each member of the firm is a practical printer, and, with an experience of twenty years each, they confidently appeal to the people of their native State for a liberal share of patronage

They have one of the

Largest Printing Establishments

in the State and execute their own work, which, for neatness and cheapness cannot be excelled in the South

The senior member of the firm has been for a number of years superintendent of the Printing Office of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind which has always sustained a high reputation for neat and tasty printing.

They are prepared to execute, at short notice,

Visiting,
Invitation and
Business Cards
All kinds of
Railroad,
Corporation,
School and
Court Blanks,
Bill and Letter Heads,
Bank Checks,
Circulars,
Handbills,
Posters, &c., &c

Particular attention paid to work in

COLORS AND BRONZE.

Office in the rear of Williams & Haywood's Drug Store. Entrance on Hargett street.

JOHN NICHOLS,
JOHN C. GORMAN,
JOHN B. NEATHERY.

RALEIGH, Jan. 17th, 1866-134 1m.

D. WHITFORD, GEORGE W DILL, W. C. WHITFORD.

WHITFORD, DILL & CO.,

Shipping, Receiving, Forwarding and

GENERAL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Personal attention paid to the sale of Produce.

AGENTS FOR

MURRAY'S N. C. STEAMSHIP LINES
BETWEEN NEWBERN & NEW YORK.

General Vessel Agents.

November 29 96-1y.

E. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office over A. E. Hall's Store,

No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all Consignments of

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &C., &C., EITHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.

—ALSO—

TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.

Sep. 6. 1865-26-tf.

JOB PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING NEATLY Executed, with despatch.

Our arrangements are such that any of our friends desiring Job Printing can be promptly accommodated. Feb. 19, 134, tf